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Spearhead

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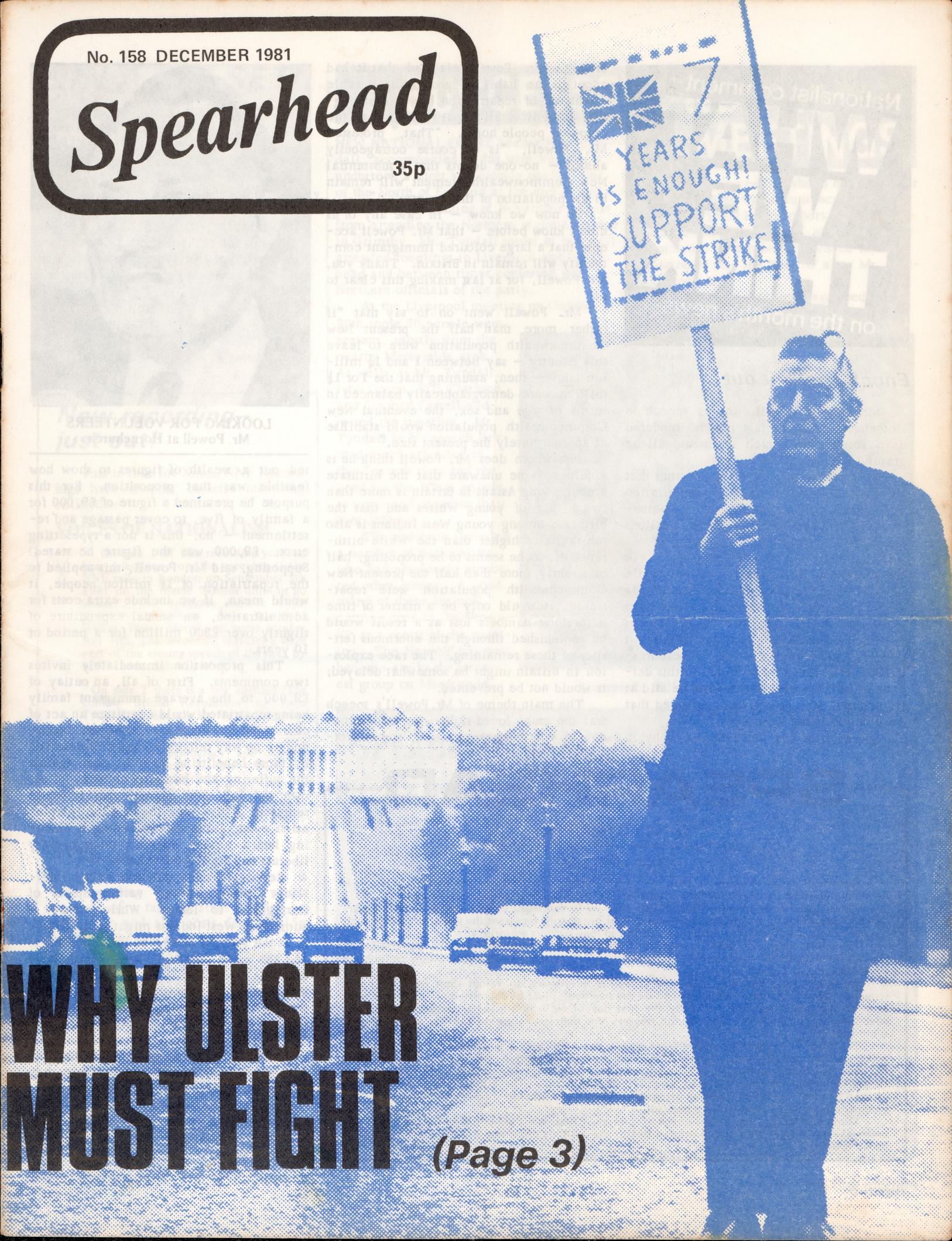

WHY ULSTER MUST FIGHT

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Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Enoch spells it out

Mr. Enoch Powell, in his speech in Hornchurch, Essex, last month, rendered us a service for which we should all be grateful.

He removed any lingering illusions that he was a firm advocate of the repatriation of Britain's coloured immigrant community. Many have held onto those illusions for a great many years, in spite of our warnings that they should not do so. For sounding these warnings, we meanwhile have been condemned by some right-wing Tories as being unappreciative of the great work Mr. Powell has done in the way of alerting the British people to the immigrant danger. Even some genuine, albeit misguided nationalists have joined in this defence of Mr. Powell. But in what he said at Hornchurch Mr. Powell has confirmed that all along we have been right.

Speaking of the multi-racial lobby in Britain, Mr. Powell claimed that it had adopted the habit of preventing sensible discussion of repatriation by "pretending" that what it is all about is sending all the coloured people home. "That," protested Mr. Powell, "is of course outrageously absurd — no-one doubts that a substantial New Commonwealth element will remain in the population of this country..."

So now we know — in case any of us didn't know before — that Mr. Powell accepts that a large coloured immigrant community will remain in Britain. Thank you, Mr. Powell, for at last making this clear to us!

Mr. Powell went on to say that "if rather more than half the present New Commonwealth population were to leave this country — say between 1 and 1¼ million (sic) — then, assuming that the 1 or 1¼ million were demographically balanced in terms of age and sex, the eventual New Commonwealth population would stabilise at approximately the present size."

Just whom does Mr. Powell think he is kidding? Is he unaware that the birthrate among young Asians in Britain is more than twice that of young Whites and that the birthrate among young West Indians is also substantially higher than the White birthrate? If, as he seems to be proposing, half or slightly more than half the present New Commonwealth population were repatriated, it would only be a matter of time before the numbers lost as a result would be replenished through the enormous fertility of those remaining. The race explosion in Britain might be somewhat delayed; it would not be prevented.

The main theme of Mr. Powell's speech was the much loved right-wing Tory panacea of **voluntary** repatriation, and he trotted out a wealth of figures to show how feasible was that proposition. For this purpose he presumed a figure of £9,000 for a family of five, to cover passage and resettlement — no, this is not a typesetting error; **£9,000** was the figure he stated! Supposing, said Mr. Powell, this applied to the repatriation of 1½ million people, it would mean, if we include extra costs for administration, an annual expenditure of slightly over £300 million for a period of 10 years.

LOOKING FOR VOLUNTEERS
Mr. Powell at Hornchurch

This proposition immediately invites two comments. First of all, an outlay of £9,000 to the average immigrant family being repatriated would constitute an act of charity never equalled in British history and in no way remotely earned or deserved by those benefitting from it; seen against the suffering and hardship of many of our own old folk and unemployed, it would represent a give-away beyond the imagination even of the most bleeding of bleeding hearts among Britain's contemporary liberals and immigrant-lovers.

Secondly, even this would not be sufficient inducement to vast numbers of immigrants to leave. While perhaps a number of West Indians might jump eagerly at the thought of £9,000 in their pockets and the spree of drugs, betting and booze that this would facilitate, Asians — prone by nature to be somewhat more calculating where financial matters are concerned — would do a bit of quick arithmetic to see how many years it would take living on incomes at the Indian, Pakistani or Bangladesh level to be £9,000 poorer than they would have been staying working (or drawing Social Security) in Britain. It would not require too much mathematical aptitude to convince them that this would not be many years.

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So Mr. Powell's programme of bounty for the repatriates just is not on. Either it would not succeed in inducing immigrants to return home or, if it did succeed, it would do so at a cost to the British nation which that nation in no way should have to pay.

The reality of the matter is that there is but one solution to the race problem in Britain: all those of non-European stock should be repatriated or otherwise resettled overseas by government decree and the very maximum money allocated to them should be £200 per head — about half of this being the cost of their boat passages when organised on the same basis as applies to British servicemen sailing to overseas postings and the other half being money in their pockets when they reach the other side of the ocean.

Considering that what these immigrants have got out of this country during their residence here is far in excess of what they would have had to live on had they stayed in the countries where they belong, they will not in that event have done badly.

Council for what?

Incomprehensible to the Tory mind is the belief by Ulster Loyalists that the newly instituted council set up jointly by the British and Irish Governments is a step towards the sell-out of Ulster to the Irish Republic.

Has not Mrs. Thatcher repeated once again the pledge made by Tory governments over the years that Northern Ireland will remain in the United Kingdom as long as it is the wish of the majority there that she should do so?

And is it not the case that nothing in the agreement establishing the council commits the British Government to an eventual united Ireland? The terms of reference of the council simply involve consultation and co-operation on matters of mutual concern to the two countries, such as energy supplies, policing (particularly with regard to terrorism) and sundry cultural affairs. As instances of the first, Mrs. Thatcher's Government has cited the possibility of a flow of natural gas from the Kinsale field (owned by the Republic) to Northern Ireland and of the restoration of electricity inter-connections between the two parts of Ireland and across the Irish Sea.

It all seems thoroughly reasonable and above board — until one begins to ask oneself why these areas of co-operation cannot be made to work quite effectively by means of the normal diplomatic channels that have long existed, instead of requiring the formality of a special inter-governmental 'council' for the purpose. The United Kingdom has a vast complex of economic, cultural and mutual security relationships with hundreds of nations right around the world which are handled by the Foreign Office and other appropriate ministries, and no-one has proposed that we should institute special 'councils' with these countries; why then a special 'council' with the Irish Republic over Ulster?

Notwithstanding Mrs. Thatcher's pledges about Northern Ireland remaining in the United Kingdom, is not the institution of such a council, taken together with the long round of consultations with the Irish Government on the Ulster problem, in effect an acknowledgement that the Republic has a legitimate interest in Northern Ireland? And is not such an acknowledgement a calculated insult to the hundreds of thousands of loyal Ulstermen and women who have endured the bombings and the shootings for the past 12 years in their determination to stay British?

Can Unionists therefore be blamed if they see the setting up of the Anglo-Irish council as a move indicating the Government's recognition in principle that Northern and Southern Ireland form two parts of a single Irish 'nation' and furthermore as one intended to accustom the people of the North to that idea?

And what of the pledge that Northern Ireland will remain a part of the United Kingdom as long as the majority there wish it to be so? Is not the very phrasing of that pledge itself yet another insult — or at the very least a decidedly lukewarm gesture of loyalty?

Is it not abundantly clear from the whole history and tradition of the Northern Irish Loyalist community that its wish is to remain British and will always be so? Why then the qualification attached to its continued membership of the United Kingdom? That qualification rests on the hypothesis of a possible change of heart on the part of this community for which neither history nor the present facts provide the slightest evidence. It is about as absurd as saying that Kent will remain a part of England for as long as its inhabitants wish it to do so.

Could it not be that loyal Ulster people (not prone to the cant common among Westminster politicians) translate such a pledge into something like this:-

"We hope that one day you will agree to join the Irish Republic and thereby spare us the trouble of protecting you. However, we recognise that for the moment you will not thus agree and that any attempt by us to coerce you into the Republic will bring upon us even more trouble than we already have. Because the avoidance of trouble is the foremost objective of HM Government — before considerations of patriotism, loyalty or national honour — we have therefore decided that you may remain in the United Kingdom for the time being, as this appears to us as the lesser of two evils. Nevertheless, we shall continue to exert on you every possible pressure to change your mind."

To a people that has shed much blood for Britain, sending Britain many of its finest sons to fight for, and often lead, British armies on the battlefields of the world, this does not sound very much like a message of gratitude.

Oil sell-out

Mr. Anthony Wedgewood-Benn's unauthorised statement that a future Labour Government would nationalise North Sea oil was no doubt made in pursuance of his ambition to grasp the leadership of the Labour Party, and should not therefore commend itself to us as an act of statesmanship.

We should not, on the other hand, be blinded by our dislike of Benn and Bennery to the issue at hand. The present Tory Government has just announced its intention to sell off its North Sea oil assets to private enterprise. While it may not be by any means a bad thing that such assets should be in private hands, it is clear that what the Government has in mind is their sale on the open market — by which is meant of course the international market.

This means in effect that a substantial part, and very likely the main part, of our oilfields could be handed over to foreign ownership and control.

Such a state of affairs would be far from unwelcome to the present Government; it is the government of a party wedded to the idea of the international economy and to which the concept of British ownership of British resources is an irksome barrier to the achievement of its ideal of an international economic order. We are not in the slightest doubt that this, and not the consideration of greater enterprise and efficiency, is the chief aim behind its decision to sell off British Government holdings in the oilfields.

Together of course with the thought that such a sale would provide much extra revenue to a government at its wits' end for money.

In this matter, therefore, we have to go along, however reluctantly, with Mr. Benn; in the event of North Sea oil assets being sold off to foreigners, they should be renationalised — if only as a means of bringing them back under British ownership and control.

They may then later be resold to private companies, provided always that those companies were British and operated within the framework of an oil policy determined by British Government in the British interest.

JOHN TYNDALL ASKS . . .

Will the British 'wake up'?

WITH NATIONWIDE race riots and unemployment up to the 3 million mark, the question is being asked again: will the British people at last wake up and register their rebellion against their rulers through the ballot box and by means of their participation in a mass movement of national renewal?

I have kept on hearing that same question through the past quarter-century in which our country has been sliding into ever deeper decline, and each time that events give a negative answer it is followed by another, related, question: what degree of national catastrophe is then necessary before a real national awakening occurs? How much greater scale of race trouble and how many more unemployed are needed, how much further must living standards tumble, and how much worse must become the general breakdown of society before there is a massed revolt by the populace against the lords of misrule?

At one time I joined the ranks of those who were constantly asking these questions, but not any more.

I am convinced today that any political strategy that is based upon the hope that the mass of the people will one day 'wake up' and revolt, as if spontaneously, against their political masters is a futile strategy. Such a thing will not happen.

Race riots can double and triple in their intensity, with not just injury but loss of life on a large scale. Unemployment can jump to 6 million. The nation can go completely bankrupt. All these things can happen, and much more – and there will be no massed rising of protest by the people. The people will not themselves take the initiative to bring about radical political change. There will be no 'awakening'.

People will still vote largely as they are directed to vote by those who control the vital channels of public information and opinion. There will of course be protest voters, and these may increase in numbers as conditions become worse, but the numbers will be nowhere sufficient to turn the political tide.

And whenever it is thought that the protest vote could become dangerous, bogus movements of 'opposition' and 'change' will be created with the aid of much media publicity. These may take the form of factions within the old and established parties or, more rarely and as a last resort, an entirely new party. Examples of the first have been the Powellite movement of the early 1970s, and more latterly the Thatcherite movement of the late 1970s and 1980s, both of these being merely minor variations of the old and worn-out Tory themes of international capitalism and personal individualism.

And of course the obvious example of the second device is the creation of the Social Democratic Party, a party which incorporates all the very worst features of the Tory, Labour and Liberal parties that have become manifest in the conduct of national affairs in the post-1945 period but which, by some fantastic verbal trickery has been somehow represented as a movement of 'change' and 'reform'.

The appeal of the Social Democrats is of course based on a fundamental lie: the lie that the misfortunes of Britain in recent decades are in some way due to political 'extremism' and are therefore to be reversed by a return to 'moderation'. In fact it is the very 'moderation' (which translated into plain English means cowardice and lack of principle) of the SDP that has paralysed Britain at every point in modern times when she has needed to opt for change or go into further decline.

Nevertheless, these truths that are apparent to every politically thinking individual are totally lost on the masses. Indisposed to make any serious enquiry into **how** Britain has got into its present mess, or what actual practical propositions the SDP has for getting her out of the mess, millions are now likely to vote for this new phenomenon in British politics in the pathetic belief that it somehow represents a change of direction for this country.

And at the present time there is nothing – absolutely nothing – that any of us can do to stop this happening.

NOT ON

So the great 'waking up' process that many nationalists have hoped for for so many years is not going to occur. We can forget about it.

Personally, I have come to doubt whether there was any time in history when any people 'woke up' quite in the sense that some nationalists have in mind when they use the term. Every great national or tribal awakening has occurred, not spontaneously, but by means of the leadership of spirited minorities.

Nevertheless, up to a relatively recent stage of history there resided among the masses of certain nations qualities of patriotism, national pride and sense of duty that were sufficiently strong and widespread for great numbers of those masses to respond instinctively to the appeal of leaders which was addressed to such qualities. In that sense the people of those nations could have been said to have 'woken up'.

But today it is improbable that such a national and public consciousness any longer exists in any White, Western nation of significant size, and certainly including Britain. Our people in the mass, like those in the vast majority of our racially kindred nations, have been drugged almost into insensibility where vital matters of the national interest are concerned – drugged by the twin factors of propaganda and soft living, allied to the availability of all manner of instant amusements which provide escapism and fill leisure time once devoted to more serious pursuits.

The result, sad though it is for us to have to admit it, is that the British people are not the virile people they once were; they are not the people who founded and built a great empire; they are not the people who provided the bowmen at Agincourt and who manned the thin red lines at Albuhera and Waterloo; they are not the people who, when some of their menfolk were employed building the French railways during the 19th Century, aroused admiration across Europe for their extraordinary industry and energy.

A very large part of the British people today consists of lazy, mindless, scruffy and indolent slobs, lacking even the elementary personal pride that is the basis of pride in nation and race. They chuck litter about our streets with the same abandon as they get drunk in foreign tourist resorts, bringing disgrace upon their country as much as they annoy the local citizens and police. Young football mobsters are the worst of these species and, although they may be deemed a small minority of the population, are nevertheless a minority not equalled anywhere abroad.

Another large part consists of those who are sober, respectable folk, who behave properly in private and in public, who do an honest day's work, who look prim and smart and who observe the law – but who are total sheep when it comes to political awareness, let alone political action, and who have cultivated the faculty of isolating themselves behind their double-glazed windows and privet hedges into a little private world of their own in which they are responsible only for family, home and job and can ignore the filth, squalor and bankruptcy of the country around them.

Will a nation today compounded mainly of these two elements 'wake up' and take its destiny into its own hands, turning on its misgovernors and recovering its will to greatness? Not a chance!

But that does not mean to say that we should be discouraged. That does not mean to say we should take an attitude of pessimism. It does not mean that victory for us is not possible.

It simply means that victory by the process that has dominated the minds of many nationalists for many years – the process of mass awakening and mass action – is not on, and that victory by other processes must be pursued.

It merely underlines what has been true throughout history and what is more true than

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RONALD RICKCORD recalls the events of 25 years ago

SUEZ REMEMBERED

But they that fought for England,
Following a falling star,
Alas, alas for England
They have their graves afar.
G. K. CHESTERTON

TOWARDS the end of 1956 two events occurred that were destined to have far-reaching consequences on subsequent world history: one was the ill-fated uprising of the Hungarian people against the Soviet tyranny which enslaved them; the other was the abortive invasion of Egypt by British, French and Israeli forces.

That these events occurred simultaneously was certainly no accident; they were engineered by those who mastermind that global conspiracy which seeks to make us all subservient to the tyranny of World Government. Without question, the Suez Crisis of 1956 could not have happened at a more propitious time for the Soviet Union; it enabled Russian troops to stamp on the Hungarian freedom fighters with a ruthlessness which at any other time they would not have dared to risk for fear of precipitating a world war.

The conjecture that the Suez Crisis was deliberately contrived to divert attention away from the Soviet Union's rape of Hungary is a matter for future historians who (one hopes) will have access to official documents not now available "for reasons of security." However, the purpose of this article is to discuss Britain's involvement in that squalid operation which the history books now refer to simply as "Suez".

I was then a young Corporal in the Royal Air Force and my memories of that time are not particularly happy ones because, less than two days after marrying my wife, I had the misfortune to find myself flying in a somewhat dilapidated civilian aircraft bound for the Middle East! I was not amused! But although my involvement in Suez was to be marginal and my role a very humble one (my job was to mend aeroplanes, not perform heroics in them), the events of those days had a profound influence on my subsequent political outlook. Without knowing it at the time, it was Suez that transformed me from being a totally apolitical youngster into an ardent and dedicated Nationalist.

THE CONSPIRATORS
l. to r.: Mollet, Pineau, Lloyd & Eden

HUSHED UP

Today, exactly a quarter of a century later, British governments are still reluctant to discuss the matter, let alone make available to the public information concerning it. Late last year two events occurred which indicate that there still exists an official smokescreen surrounding Suez. The first was the Government's suppression of that part of a TV documentary film about the late Lord Mountbatten's life in which that extremely vainglorious and garrulous man, who was First Sea Lord at the time of Suez, discussed his recollections of the operation. The second occurred some days later when it was disclosed that Cabinet papers relating to Suez had been "inadvertently" destroyed by the late Lord Normanbrook, Secretary to the Cabinet, sometime prior to his death in 1967.

Now Cabinet papers simply do not get destroyed by accident. If it is true that they were destroyed – and this has not been denied – then the orders for their destruction must have come from on high – very high – for the Cabinet Secretary does not take orders from just anyone. We must therefore ask ourselves why such orders were given, who or what is being proected and, more importantly, why?

The reasons why anyone should wish to destroy the records relating to Suez, and why after a quarter of a century it should be considered necessary to censor a TV programme about it, are matters for speculation. But we shall probably not be far wrong if we assume that those in power hope to conceal the skulduggery of their predecessors in 1956, or they wish to protect the reputations of some Very Important Persons, or – what is more likely – they hope to achieve a combination of both.

And there is another official reason for concealing from the public what really happened in 1956: that is the need to keep under wraps the involvement of Zionists in the affair. That Zionism played a major role is indisputable. As Douglas Reed so succinctly expressed it in his masterly book, *The Controversy of Zion*:

"The primary source of all these troubles, as they culminated in the deeds of October 1956 is demonstrably Zionism; they could not have happened that way without it."

In order that we may better understand why there should be such strenuous efforts to conceal information about Suez, it is necessary that we should briefly remind ourselves of the background and events that precipitated the Suez fiasco – and fiasco it was!

In April 1954 Britain made an agreement with the Egyptian Government that the 80,000 British troops then stationed in the Suez Canal Base would be withdrawn by the end of 1956. In return for assurances that a Canal Users' Association would be allowed to supervise the running of the Canal, the Egyptian Government agreed that Britain would be permitted to reactivate the Canal Base in time of war; and it was also agreed as part of the deal that Britain, the USA and the World Bank would finance the construction of the Aswan High Dam, a project that was considered essential for the future development of the Egyptian economy.

Britain fulfilled her promise to the Egyptian Government. By June 1956 all British troops had left the Canal Zone with the exception of a few who had remained as

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SUEZ REMEMBERED

(Contd. from prev. page)

military advisers to the Egyptian army, and relations between the British and Egyptian Governments were good. At that juncture, however, the World Bank suddenly decided to withdraw its financial support for the building of the Dam, and insisted that the British and US Governments did likewise, unless the Egyptian Government were prepared to accept conditions that would have given the World Bank what amounted to virtual control over the Egyptian economy. The reason for the World Bank's sudden decision has never been fully explained, but an explanation is hardly necessary to anyone who is aware of the Zionist influence in international banking circles and the hatred with which Zionists regard the Arabs.

Quite naturally these demands could not be accepted by Egypt's leader, Colonel Nasser, whose domestic position was already precarious. He now found himself confronted with a situation whereby Egypt's tottering economy, already adversely affected by the departure of the British troops, was now further threatened by the loss of the financial aid and improved economic prospects for his country on which his entire domestic policy had been based.

In this dilemma, Nasser decided that the only way he could save his country from impending economic collapse was to nationalise the Suez Canal Company so that its profits could be used for the benefit of Egyptians rather than that of international bankers and speculators. Since Nasser suspected that the Israelis were probably responsible for the World Bank's action, he also decided to prevent Israeli shipping from using the Canal and blockaded the Straits of Tiran, thus depriving them of access to the Port of Eilat situated at the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba.

ISRAEL'S ADVANTAGE

The British and French Governments were greatly incensed by this turn of events, a development that the Israelis were not slow to exploit to their own advantage. With characteristic guile the Israelis immediately set about creating a pretext that would justify an Anglo-French attack on Egypt. In this, their efforts met with remarkable success, mainly because Britain's foreign policy was at that time in the hands of Prime Minister Anthony Eden, whose judgement was clouded by recurring illness, and his inept and sycophantic Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. They were also fortunate that the French Prime Minister, Guy Mollet, and Foreign Secretary Christian Pineau, were just as eager to fall in with Israeli plans as the British Government, as Selwyn Lloyd's book, *Suez 1956,* makes abundantly clear.

In spite of the querulousness brought on by his illness, Eden was reluctant to attack Nasser without provocation, particularly as the Egyptians had not interfered with any Britons resident in Egypt, nor hindered the passage of any British shipping through the Canal. However, it is a fact that throughout history the Jewish people have been remarkably adept at providing their clients with a *casus belli* when the occasion demanded it, and on this particular occasion their resourcefulness did not fail them.

The Israeli plan was simplicity itself. Israel would launch a pre-emptive strike against Egyptian forces across the Sinai Peninsula. Britain and France, having allowed the Israelis sufficient time to establish fortified positions in the Sinai, would then issue a joint warning to both combatants, ordering them to cease fire and withdraw their forces from the Canal, or otherwise the Anglo-French forces would intervene in order to save the Canal from destruction.

The Israelis shrewdly calculated that Nasser would be most unlikely to comply with such an order, since it would leave them in possession of vast areas of Egyptian territory. Hence the Egyptians would fight on, thus incurring international censure for their aggressive attitude, whilst the Israelis would be correspondingly regarded as the innocent victims of Egyptian aggression.

Eden and Pineau readily agreed to this plan and even went so far as to assure the Israeli Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, that once the Israeli forces had firmly established themselves in the Sinai, the Royal Air Force would strike Egyptian airfields to prevent any retaliatory air attacks by the Egyptian air force on Israeli forces, or on Israel itself. This action by the RAF would also ensure that the Egyptians would be unable to attack the Anglo-French seaborne Task Force, code named "Musketeer", when it arrived off Port Said.

So it was that on the 31st of October, 1956, the world was stunned to learn that the highly respected British Royal Air Force had launched a lightning attack on several Egyptian airfields and had wiped out Egypt's air force on the ground. That there were so few casualties among Egyptian civilians and military personnel was almost entirely due to the skill of the RAF pilots who had been forced into participating in a mad escapade by politicians who were far more concerned with their own reputations and the fortunes of their parties than they were with the well being and honour of their own country or the lives of the servicemen who had to execute their orders.

The task force arrives

With their air force totally destroyed by the RAF and their army smashed by the Israeli onslaught in the Sinai, the Egyptians could do little more than offer a token resistance when the Anglo-French Task Force arrived at Port Said on the 5th of November 1956. But Eden's victory was short lived. Within a few days of the landings, the United Nations passed a resolution calling on the British and French Governments to withdraw their forces from Egypt, and the US Government, in the person of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, threatened to apply financial and economic sanctions against both countries if they did not immediately evacuate their forces from the Canal Zone.

ABJECT RETREAT

Thus Britain, without having been militarily defeated, suffered the humiliating experience of having to make an abject retreat; but it was the servicemen who had to suffer the humiliation, not the politicians who had caused it. In fact, British honour had only been redeemed by the actions of our servicemen, who had needlessly been required to risk life and limb in a futile and downright dishonourable venture. In the

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event, some twenty British servicemen lost their lives.

This article has attempted to show the degree of collusion that took place at the time of Suez between the British, French and Israeli Governments. In the years that have elapsed since Suez, many of the politicians who played leading roles in the affair have denied that any collusion took place, but such denials are not borne out by information which has subsequently come to light, despite official attempts to prevent it doing so; nor are the denials supported by the accounts of the servicemen who actually participated in the debacle. Anyone who still doubts that collusion occurred would be well advised to read Anthony Nutting's account of the affair entitled *No End of a Lesson.* Mr. Nutting, who in 1956 was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, resigned from Eden's Government in protest against the Suez policy. In his book Nutting tells us how at the time he described the episode as a "squalid piece of collusion with Israel which would have to be denied, even though the denials would be as transparent as glass to any thinking person." And so it proved to be.

Those of us who were serving in the Armed Forces in 1956 know for certain that collusion did take place, because we witnessed what really happened with our own eyes. Throughout the summer of that year there had been a massive build up of arms, vehicles and the necessary impedimenta of war in Cyprus, Malta and at convenient locations near the ports of Southern England – all earmarked for "Musketeer".

In retrospect, it cannot be denied that Suez was a watershed in British history. More than any other single event, it hastened Britain's decline as a world power. It is now perfectly clear that the whole shameful episode was cleverly contrived so that British influence in the Mediterranean and Middle East could be supplanted by the Zionist-backed United States.

Israelis advance into Sinai

RUSSIA GAINS

Apart from the United States, who benefitted from the Suez operation? The Soviet Union gained by being able to accomplish the rape of Hungary without hindrance, and by getting contracts to construct the Aswan High Dam and re-equip the Egyptian forces. Egypt, though it is true she lost the Sinai, received massive military and financial aid from the Soviet Union, while Colonel Nasser's personal position was immeasurably strengthened by appearing to his people as the victor of the conflict. Israel had the satisfaction of once again setting the *goyim* at each other's throats; she also received enormous military aid from the United States in addition to acquiring the Sinai. And the World Bank, having precipitated the crisis, continued to thrive and prosper.

Besides Britain, the only casualty was France. But France, in those days before the emergence of General de Gaulle as a national saviour, was little more than an international laughing stock: she had nothing to lose.

Britain lost everything and gained nothing. Through the incompetence, dishonesty and cowardice of her leaders she suffered the ultimate humiliation of being relegated to the status of a third-rate power – a situation from which she has not yet recovered, and is not likely to so long as she is still governed by people of the same type as those who controlled her destiny in 1956. As usual, the British servicemen bore the brunt of the criminal folly of their national leaders; but at least they had the advantage of having their eyes opened to what really goes on behind the scenes, and some of them learned never again to believe anything uttered by politicians or reported in the news media.

. . . and a prediction from 20 years ago

BRITAIN'S ANNIHILATION

A preview of the Common Market by A.K. CHESTERTON

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EDWARD HEATH'S "leaked" Paris speech, which was originally withheld from the Commonwealth countries while being made available to the United States, had the appearance of being Great Britain's first, frank, cards-on-the-table approach to the European Economic Community. The leader of the Federal Opposition in Australia knocked the bottom out of this idea when he revealed that the British Government had been in negotiation with the Common Market countries for nine months before it occurred to Duncan Sandys to let Canberra know that the talks were taking place. If this is true, as no doubt it is, the probability would seem to be that Heath's speech, containing Britain's application to join the European Community, so far from apprising the Six for the first time of where the British Government stood, was an agreed statement which they all had the opportunity to read and vet before ever it came to be delivered. Professor Hallstein, I feel sure, would have been asked for his views, and perhaps President Kennedy for his permission. Indeed, it would not surprise me to learn that the international bankers comprising Eurosyndicat drew up the original draft.

The statement gave the lie to the British Government's previous argument, of which Harold Macmillan was the

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BRITAIN'S ANNIHILATION

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principal proponent, that what was proposed in Europe amounted to no more than an economic arrangement without political connotations. I quote Heath:

"I am deeply conscious of the importance of this occasion and of the work on which we are embarking together. There can be no doubt that the success or failure of these discussions will determine the future shape of Europe. They will affect profoundly the way of life, the political thought and even the character of each one of our peoples. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have asked me to set before you today, in clear and comprehensive terms, the view they take of this enterprise and to emphasize the importance which they attach to its success.

"The British Government and the British people have been through a searching debate during the last few years on the subject of their relations with Europe. The result of the debate has been our present application. It was a decision arrived at not on any narrow or short-term ground, but as a result of a thorough assessment over a considerable period of the needs of our own country, of Europe and of the free world as a whole. We recognize it as a great decision, a turning point in our history, and we take it in all seriousness.

"In saying that we wish to join the E.E.C. we mean that we desire to become full, wholehearted and active members of the European Community in its widest sense and to go forward with you in the building of the new Europe."

Henceforward it will be difficult for any member of the Government to soft-pedal the clearly implied loss of sovereignty which joining the Common Market will entail. The profound effect on our political thought, our way of life and even our national character would not result from any mere customs union, however glorified, so that only the dumbest of the dumb can now accuse *Candour* of being alarmist when we affirm, as we do, with absolute conviction, that our nation is being led into the swamps of a European Federation.

"ANCILLARY" PROVISIONS

What is more, the speed will be breathtaking. Again I quote Heath:

"Since the Treaty came into force decisions, recommendations, directives, and regulations have been adopted. How far these measures can be applied to the United Kingdom, as they stand, should, I suggest, be a matter for joint examination. In some cases, this could wait until after our accession to the Treaty. On other, more vital matters either you or we would doubtless wish to have a measure of mutual understanding before our accession.

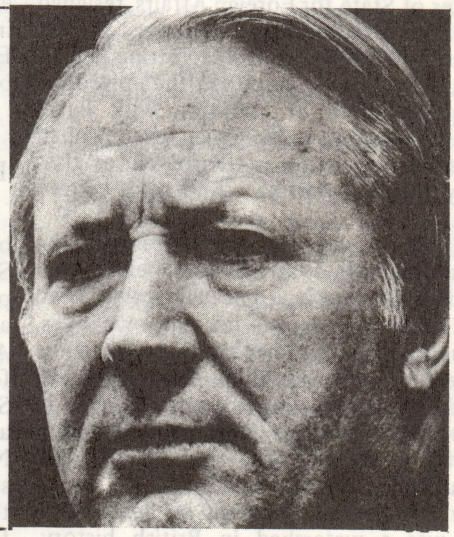
"The sort of things I have particularly in mind mostly concern what one may call the ancillary provisions of the Treaty. I will give you a few examples. Our system of social security and social benefits is different from the systems in force in your own countries: this raises certain problems which we would like to discuss with you.

"Another example is the question of monopolies and restrictive practices: we have legislation which has the same objective as those of the relevant Articles of the Treaty of Rome, but which provides for a procedure different in detail from that which the Treaty envisages.

"A third example lies in the field of establishment and services. Although we take pride in the fact that our legislation involves relatively little discrimination against foreign nationals, we may nevertheless need additional time to bring our law and practice into line with whatever programme there may be for the Community.

"Fourthly, we shall wish to discuss with you how our exchange control practice could be harmonized with 'the first directive' on capital movements."

I would ask readers to read that passage very closely, so that they may bear in mind what provisions the British Government regards as "ancillary". We shall be plunged into the Common Market before we even start discussing, let alone reaching agreement on, aspects of our social system, certain of our laws, and — adroitly disguised by the term "establishment and services" — the date on which foreigners will be able to regard Great Britain as part of their own Homeland, to which they will have access at will. Such provisions are not to be laid down in the Treaty but established in the form of protocols, which means that their acceptance will be implicit in the Treaty and embodied in protocols only to determine the time factor and ease the approach. No Government, even our own spineless crew, would dream of committing a nation to the acceptance of a Treaty which left so much undecided unless it acted under duress. Obviously the international bankers caused Kennedy to read the riot act to Macmillan when he went to pay homage to the new President at the beginning of the year.



EDWARD HEATH
Played major part in the Market sell-out.

The British Government, through Heath, set forth its views on problems which are not "ancillary" and which would have to be negotiated in advance of participation. One of these was the British requirement that the needs of the European Free Trade Association would have to be met. As Heath loftily put it:

"Her Majesty's Government earnestly trust that, when the other Efta countries have explained where they stand, it will be possible to agree on ways and means of meeting their legitimate interests. I am sure you will appreciate that, given our obligations to our Efta partners, we should not ourselves be able to join the Community until this has been done."

Our Efta partners would be unwise to place too much reliance on that condition. A Government that lies to members of the Commonwealth, and indeed to our own House of Commons, has little understanding of what

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is meant by "obligations". It gives me no pleasure to assert that the British Government's pose as the custodian of this country's ancient honour is odious, or to say that any Efta partner whose concern for its own legitimate interests might stand in the way of the fulfilment of the "grand design" would be left without scruple to stew in its own juice.

Another major problem was the effect of the Common Market on British agriculture. One of the reasons why, in earlier years, the Government stood out against participation, and endeavoured to form an association with the Six through a free trade area, was that otherwise the farmers would be badly hit. Here there has been a complete *volte face*. Declared Heath: "We fully accept that the Common Market must extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products". As this from the start has been one of the chief stumbling blocks to Britain's entry, powerful pressures must have been applied to bring about so complete a reversal of policy. Heath could not but admit that acceptance raised big problems for us. He told the Common Market Ministers:

> "The method of support which characterizes our present system is very different from the method to which you are accustomed. It has been developed to meet our particular situation, and it is one in which our farmers have come to place great faith. They value especially the stability it secures, the sound basis it provides for planning ahead, and the fact that the system of annual reviews ensures that changes are made gradually and with due regard to their effects on the level of farming incomes. I need not emphasize the advantage which the consumer enjoys under our system and which in turn helps the producer, since lower food prices encourage demand."

Why, then, are we to jettison a system in which our farmers have great faith and which ensures cheap food for British consumers? As Heath confessed: "In moving towards your method of support we should have to introduce great changes affecting both consumers and producers". To what good end? It is true that some short-sighted British farmers are attracted by the lure of higher prices, but these are certain to be more than offset by Continental competition and decreased demand. The British consumer for his part cannot but be the loser — a fact which the Government hopes to make palatable by increasing the prices of food, commodity by commodity, over a period of years — on the same principle of habituation which softens the effects of inflation.

Finally there is the major problem of Commonwealth trade. The Government is entirely reconciled to the disappearance of Imperial Preferences and the traditional British market for Commonwealth products. All will be well, in the Government's view, if what Heath calls "comparable outlets" are provided. This in spite of his admission that "Commonwealth trade is one of the strongest elements in maintaining the Commonwealth association". Moreover, he had much to say about the importance of the British market for Commonwealth producers, but neglected to mention the importance of Commonwealth markets for British producers. If it is possible, for instance, to give New Zealand a comparable outlet in the European Community as a whole (or for that matter, since a much wider integration is eventually certain, in the United States or Japan), then we shall be happy for Continental Europe, or America, or Japan, to take over the New Zealand market — a small price to pay for our pleasure in becoming part of Continental Europe and wallowing in the ecstasy of competing for our home market against Continental producers who have at their disposal much cheaper labour forces.

INANE SPECULATION

The Government's thinking on such subjects is vague to the point of muzziness. Consider this passage from Heath's speech: "Some Commonwealth countries have expressed the opinion that the present arrangements for association [with the Common Market] are not appropriate for independent States. But this view may not apply to the new arrangements when it is known what they will be". I hold that to be a masterpiece of inane speculation, and Heaven help those who derive comfort from such excursions into meaninglessness. But nobody can doubt the end result. Again it is Heath speaking:

> "Manufactures are, with a very few exceptions, imported duty free into the United Kingdom both from the developed countries in the Commonwealth — Canada, Australia, New Zealand — and from the less-developed Asian countries. Exporting industries in all these countries have been assisted in their development by free entry and the preferential position they have enjoyed in the United Kingdom. They would be seriously affected not only by loss of preferences in our market but also if their position were transformed into one in which the whole of their export trade was affected by reverse preferences in favour of the major industrial countries in Europe. Nevertheless we recognize that indefinite and unlimited continuation of free entry over the whole of this field may not be regarded as compatible with the development of the Common Market and we are willing to discuss ways of reconciling these two considerations."

That is the politicians' circuitous way of promising the promoters of the Common Market that there will be an early end to Imperial Preference and to duty-free entrance of Commonwealth manufactures.

One would not expect Heath to tell the Common Market Ministers what (if anything but loss) the British people are to get from their membership of the European Community. But at least the British people should be told. They are unlikely to be impressed by this passage from Heath's peroration at Paris:

> "On the one hand we have a situation in which — owing to the advent of so many new states — the old and experienced voices of Europe find themselves more and more in a minority in world councils. We also have the phenomenon of blocks and groupings forming amongst these new states for the purpose of furthering their interests and increasing their influence in the world. On the other hand, nearer home, we have the direct threat to the security and well-being of European peoples from Communist expansionism, and in particular the threat to Berlin which weighs so heavily upon us at the present time."

I have often remarked that if the Communist threat did not exist the ruling powers of international finance would have to invent it. I also proffered the opinion, at the outset of the Berlin "crisis", that it had been staged for the express purpose of expediting the annihilation of Britain within the Common Market. It would seem that I did not misjudge the situation.

What colossal humbug it is — and how deeply treasonable — to argue that the creation of new blocks and groupings furnishes a reason for discouraging, and next dismembering, the group that has done more than any other to uphold civilisation in all the ends of the earth — the British world system! Neither Heath nor Macmillan is the author of this policy, but both of them are more than acquiescent, and, by surrendering to the fiats of the Rothschild financial complex, deserve to be driven with execration from our public life.

THE ILLUSION OF CHOICE AND THE REALITY OF MANIPULATION

by ROBERT GREGORY

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT that the present system of representative government rests upon the liberal-democratic assumption that a General Election held at more or less regular intervals is a trustworthy expression of opinion and that, while those elected may not hold exactly the same views as the electors, they somehow reflect a general tone of thought held by all fair-minded and decent people. The justification for such a self-satisfied assumption must be seriously questioned, however, in relation to what actually happens at General Elections in Britain.

Elections are an exercise in communication whereby politicians (senders) pass political messages to the voters (receivers) with the intention of influencing those receivers to behave in a particular way, perhaps in a different way from how they previously, or might otherwise, have behaved. There are three elements to such communication: a political message; the method of passing or distributing such a message; and an intention to make the receivers respond in a particular way. Obviously, during an election campaign there is not one but many political messages being passed by the various methods at the disposal of the politicians. The latter include the media: television, radio and newspapers; public meetings; political literature, both national and local; and messages passed by party activists when canvassing in the constituencies. Certain methods are more important than others, but the overall picture is that there are many ways of distributing political messages during an election. Politicians hope that this plethora of political messages will make the receivers act in a certain way, yet not all of the messages are aimed at the same people, nor do all the people receive precisely the same message.

TWO TYPES OF OPINION

Two types of opinion exist: one is positive, informed and overtly political; the other is negative, popular and general. Within democratic British politics, general or public opinion is seen as a negative force, something that all politicians are, or should be, aware of and which causes them to reflect on the limits of what can be done without disturbing such a force. Informed or political opinion is linked to the centres of power, those areas where events are made to happen or not to happen, by a complicated network of messages and understandings which are denied to the general public. Elections can therefore be seen as regularised channels of political communication which provide opportunities for the passing of different messages of a political nature from a group of senders to two groups of receivers, the informed and the uninformed, who constitute opinion, with the intention of influencing behaviour in a particular way.

It is probably fair to say that most people assume that the vote of every individual elector is of equal value. That opinion that operates positively within liberal-democratic Britain recognises however, that individual votes and opinions can be variably valued, and that those individuals who make up the bulk of the general public can, because they lack a strong commitment on most issues or do not possess an influential role in the operation of the centres of power, be conveniently ignored.

The mass of the people are as unloved and distrusted now as they were over a hundred years ago. The democratic principle might imply that governments exist to give voters what they, the voters, want, not what governments think they ought to have, but such a view is definitely **not** shared by those in positions of influence and authority within the centres of power. The idea that the voter should be the active and originating element of the Constitution is anathema to those who control the centres of political power in liberal-democratic Britain. The late Richard Crossman, Labour Cabinet Minister and diarist, argued: "Better the elitism of the statute book than the reactionary populism of the market place." And, more recently, Lord Eccles, a former Conservative Cabinet Minister declared: "You cannot get policy made by people who are always looking over their shoulders to see what the people . . . would think."

The decision to attempt to enter the European Economic Community (EEC) in the early 1960s was encouraged, not by the number of the general public who supported this policy, but by the lack of a widespread opposition and the size of the uncommitted and uninformed. Deciding that indications

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Churchill and McMillan (left and centre), two politicians whose popularity was established by media manipulation; Beaverbrook (right), one of the master manipulators.

existed that the public were apathetic (because of lack of information?) and knowing that the policy would not stir up concerted opposition from opinion-leaders, the Conservative Government of Harold Macmillan felt free to act with few fears of dissension. During 1960-61 private investigation had revealed to the government that majority opinion within the political *elite* was not hostile to the idea of British entry into the EEC. Between 1961-63 the majority of opinion-leaders followed the lead set by the Government and the majority of opinion-holders followed the lead set by the opinion-leaders.

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During General Elections the positive activities, such as presenting policies, directing the style and content of the political campaign and encouraging both the faithful and party waverers, are controlled by *elite* groups associated with the centres of power. The majority of the electorate merely records its acceptance or otherwise of one group or other of positive performers. Thus at elections, whatever politicians may say about the electorate holding the future of the country in its hands, the framework of that future has already been decided by the opinion-leading *elite*. National policies depend not on the hopes and desires of the people but upon the opinions, arguments and ultimately the political control of the 'informed' *elite*.

At any General Election, whatever the major issues are, the bulk of the electorate can only judge and pass judgement on what it has been given to judge. During the 1970 Election campaign the Conservative Party concentrated on the issues of prices, strikes, unemployment and taxation. The EEC remained a minor issue throughout the campaign and the general public had little opportunity to consider it in its own right. Yet candidates in many areas, particularly rural, faced many questions on the EEC, an indication that the general public **did** consider it an issue of some importance. Two out of three of the major party candidates did not mention the EEC at all during the campaign, the Scottish Nationalists and Enoch Powell alone making it a major issue. Because all three major parties were committed to joining the EEC on any remotely respectable terms, it became largely a non-issue throughout the campaign, thus effectively ignoring the views of the general public, many of whom were anxious for it to be debated.

Political or *elite* opinion had its own view on this issue and it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that any contrary view was deliberately played down and the issue ignored to avoid a potential challenge to the agreed consensus of the opinion-leaders. 'Informed' or *elite* opinion is conscious of, and may react to, public opinion, but the driving force – the positive development of values and ideas upon which the many can form their own views and ultimately pass judgement in the polling booth – comes from the few, from the opinion-leaders and the centres of power. Thus the influence of the general public at elections is invariably negative.

Capital Punishment is a striking example of Parliament, supported by the majority of 'informed' or *elite* opinion, ignoring the views of the general public, two-thirds of whom wanted to retain the death penalty at the time of its abolition (a figure that has since increased). Can any government continue to oppose indefinitely such a view because it considers that view wrong on what those in control of the centres of power regard as 'practical' or 'moral' grounds? In liberal-democratic British politics this dilemma has been resolved by the acceptance by the opinion-leaders of the maxim that some issues are too arcane and too complicated to be left to the people and that on these issues the Government should lead and the people follow. The bulk of the general public have not been asked whether they accept this maxim; only the opinions of those at the centres of power have been considered.

It is a fundamental truth that the translation of policies into legislation depends upon which set of leaders, offering views which the public has had no part in formulating, is endorsed. This endorsement gives an incoming governments its 'legitimacy' as well as a comparatively free hand. The electorate is considered to have chosen, not representatives to further the interests of a particular group, but representatives to support a set of prospective beliefs. The present British representative democracy does not accept that the governors should be continually responsive to the governed and, further, considers that the mere counting of heads is not an appropriate way of making decisions. On one issue alone is there agreement that the counting of heads is correct: that is in the choice of those who are to be the leaders or governors who will take the decisions on the other issues facing the nation.

Recent calls for a change in the electoral system by sub-groups among the opinion-leaders would not, if implemented, alter the basis of representative liberal-democracy; proportional representation is merely a technical device to ensure the continuance of the present political framework behind a facade of greater democracy while in fact excluding from any degree of political influence those groups and individuals who are seen somehow to threaten the opinion-leaders and the controlling and manipulative dominance of the centres of power.

Since General Elections are a device for expressing choice, there is an assumption that the participants are capable of making a meaningful decision. Yet before such a decision can be taken the participants must have access to necessary information, must be willing to absorb it and must be able to draw conclusions from it. Many people are, however, not sufficiently interested in politics to follow or discuss current affairs regularly; most are not **accurately** informed or able to re-think their position in the light of changing circumstances between elections. Many people may be interested or concerned about politics but are not very good at expressing themselves – inarticulateness may be mistaken for ignorance or irrationality. Can it be claimed with certainty however, that the better-off or the better-educated are more rational in their political behaviour than those who left school at fifteen and earn their living by manual labour?

INDIFFERENCE

Furthermore, what may be seen as voter-apathy may in fact be indifference – some voters may have opted out of political involvement as a conscious decision in order to pursue some private objective or because they consider such involvement beyond their capacity to influence "them" – the governors or *elite*, in any way. Apparent apathy may even mean acceptance of the existing political situation where the need to act in any way is not felt – individual contentment is certainly a possible motive for lack of involvement! Many voters who are considered ignorant or irrational by informed or political opinion may well have perceived, correctly, how little influence they have, as individuals, on the way they and the nation as a whole, are governed.

Voters may be asked many questions by political candidates during an election campaign but they may not be the questions the voters wish to answer. The voter may have a choice between several candidates in his or her constituency but has had no influence in their selection. The general voting public may choose between a Callaghan, Thatcher or Steel or even a Thatcher, Foot and Jenkins, yet not have been asked whether they want any of these individuals to become Prime Minister. Likewise when voters are presented with two or three parties as the major contenders for political power, how many support what they see as the lesser evil?

The entry of Britain into the EEC was criticised on the grounds that the decision to enter was foisted onto the general public by a group of opinion-leaders who represented the majority opinion of the political *elite* (it can scarcely be doubted that this view was not correct!). This criticism was one reason why there was a demand between 1973-75 to put the issue to the people in the form of a Referendum. Yet during the Referendum Campaign (1975) the electorate was presented with an overwhelmingly favourable view of the EEC by prominent politicians from all major parties; by the national press and television; by leading businessmen and prominent representatives

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from the professions. The fact that the great majority of political or *elite* opinion was very much in favour of British membership of the EEC significantly affected the information passed on to the general public and thus made the referendum result inevitable. The Referendum result was largely brought about by the mobilisation of public opinion by the established and accepted political leadership of all three major parties and their allies, who enjoyed a 'legitimacy' and authority denied to those figures on the other side of the debate. It may be true that the referendum result did not so much measure public opinion about the EEC but rather was a more accurate measurement of public deference to a coalition of authority manipulated by those in control of the centres of power.

The gap between those who make the decisions and those who are affected by them is so large partly because of the increasing centralisation of political and economic power at national and international level, and also because of the increased role of 'experts' who command skills that the ordinary people find difficult to appreciate. The distance between the general public and the **real** sources of power gets greater as the political process becomes more sophisticated. More power is concentrated in the hands of the manager, the bureaucrat and the controllers of the media. Within British representative democracy electoral contests amount to little more than regularised competitions between different sections of the 'informed' or political *elite*.

ELITIST

When we consider the drawing up of party policy and the selection of party leaders, the elitist character of British liberal-democratic politics emerges strongly. The prominent leaders of the major political parties are recruited from roughly the same strata and generally have the same set of values. Leadership within the parties is centralised and, if the system is working, well backed by considerable discipline. Most senior civil servants, many of the top men in industry, finance and the professions share the background and values of the political leaders; they communicate through a handful of 'quality' media – *Times, Guardian, Economist* and the BBC – which at the higher levels are staffed by people with similar backgrounds and beliefs. This may not mean that they are unaware of the opinions and beliefs of the general public; it does mean they are likely to ignore such beliefs.

For over one hundred years the channelling of interest and opinion into workable units has been undertaken by parties; the conduct of elections and the working of Parliament within a representative democracy would be unthinkable without competition between parties. Such inter-party competition gives the individual voter a merely negative role within the system. A political party enters an election in order to win a parliamentary majority and thus become (or remain) the government of the country. The governing party generally holds the initiative as the date of an election is decided by the Prime Minister. This fact is of importance as the party in power can sometimes create a political situation conducive to the holding of an election.

All political choice is limited. In Britain political choice is effectively limited to the major parties through which the activities of the 'informed' or political *elite* are kept in the public eye. The purpose of this activity is to urge the public to accept and support one of the rival leaderships; this action is one of the most important tasks of the political *elite*. It is important because by such activity the general public is persuaded by the opinion-leaders that a real choice has to be made at an election – how real that choice is is debatable as election results do not give an indication of who rules the country nor where are the repositories of **real** power.

MANIPULATED

Governmental decisions are invariably the result of political or *elite* opinion and are formed and manipulated by those controlling the centres of power. Opinion Polls may give equal weight to each person's view; the political process does not! It has been said that things do not happen by accident but are made to happen. Such a statement quite accurately describes British politics under the representative and liberal-democratic system.

A General Election is the major occasion at which the general public is able to have an impact on the political process. Public opinion will decide which group among the 'informed' or political *elite* will govern; it cannot say what the governors should do, because it does not have, and is not given, the information to do so.

Election results can communicate no more than a very rough judgement for or against a particular party. They do not necessarily endorse the policies of an incoming government; they do not necessarily endorse that government's priorities. The choices that are presented to the electorate are not necessarily the choices that the electorate sees as important; they are the choices that political or *elite* opinion sees as important. The exception to this rule is where different groups within the centres of power disagree among themselves and are set upon a collision course. The obvious and most recent example where a General Election was more than mere rhetoric was in February 1974 where, largely by mismanagement and political ineptitude, the Conservative Government of Edward Heath and the National Union of Mineworkers became locked into a struggle that one had to lose.

General Elections cannot be seen as greatly influenced by the general public or even a section of it; they are greatly influenced by 'informed' political or *elite* opinion and for the centres of power that such opinion represents. While the representative liberal-democratic system and the centres of power that control and manipulate it remain dominant, the results of every General Election will be inherently dishonest and be a defeat for the British people.

SPEARHEAD and the Church

In view of some recent correspondence, we are taking this opportunity to remind our readers that SPEARHEAD is not a journal of religious opinion and does not exist to defend or attack any particular religious viewpoint.

This does not mean that we are neutral on a great many of the profound moral issues of the day. On the contrary, we have taken a definite stand on a number of these issues. We do not acknowledge, however, that to take such a stand is necessarily to feel bound to support any particular church or religious creed. While we respect the role of certain churches in defending morality, we do not accept that morality is a monopoly of the church or of people professing allegiance to the church.

SPEARHEAD is essentially a publication that exists to defend and promote a ***political*** *viewpoint – a viewpoint that may briefly be summarised as being that of* ***Racial Nationalism.*** *In the promotion of this viewpoint, it publishes articles from contributors sometimes which are critical of Christianity and sometimes which are, either explicitly or implicitly, in support of Christianity. In either case the views expressed in these articles are those of the authors alone and do not reflect any official editorial position on the part of our journal.*

In reply to certain articles recently published which included criticisms of Christianity, we have received some letters of the strongest condemnation, some of them rationally argued but a few, in all frankness, just tirades of abuse. In one letter Mr. Ralph Perier, the author of the article 'How myth enforces God's batallions' (printed in our October issue) was described as having a 'tiny' and 'uninstructed' mind. In fact I know Mr. Perier to be a man of erudition and brilliant intellect. His opinions on Christianity may or may not be wrong; this is for readers to judge objectively for themselves. What cannot be said about those opinions is that they are the product of stupidity or ignorance.

It is a matter of observation that the numerous articles that we print by pro-Christian authors do not meet with the same intolerance or abuse from non-Christian readers.

We suggest that this spirit of mutual tolerance should apply both ways and that SPEARHEAD be judged only as it wishes to be judged: as a journal of ***political*** *comment.* ***JOHN TYNDALL***

Nationalist Christmas cards. Send SAE for lists and free sample. 'Folk and Race', BCM-Thule, London WC1V 6XX.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

Democracy: the dying embers

THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM of government supposes opposition to any form of rule other than by the people or their representatives.

The peoples of the Western democracies must surely be wondering if they are of the last generation watching the dying embers of a system which had never been anything but an Oligarchy previously managed by a benign ruling class with a strong sense of responsibility for the protection of the people and an hereditary patriotism, neither seeking nor expecting any personal gain.

But the system has proved the vehicle making possible a new order, wresting the power from both the people and the ruling class to be firmly grasped by an Oligarchy of finance, which has developed, not in the interests of the Nation, but as an all powerful international cabal opposed to Nationalism. Should anybody doubt this, I would ask why did the Democratic countries of the West destroy the National movements of Germany and Italy in World War 2? The truth is of course that it was necessary to destroy those systems, not because they had turned from Democracy to Nationalism but that they had successfully proved a National system of government viable without the assistance of International finance.

If Democracy had been so desirable, how is it the British people now find themselves the veritable slaves of their own economy? It is remarkable that in Mussolini's Italy the economy was the servant of the people. Call this Socialism, Fascism, what you like.

The British people have suffered two wars this century to save Democracy; how is it they now find themselves divested of their world influence and their colonies, bankrupt, bondsmen to the International financiers whom, as Napoleon contended, "have no patriotism or decency, their sole object is Gain."

THE CAREERIST POLITICIAN

But we must ask who were these representatives of the people of Britain this century and how did they allow the country to be involved in what Francis Parker Yockey, in his masterly work *Imperium,* termed the Civil Wars of Europe; what motivated them? This brings me to the case of the Careerist Politician and how he ticks. He can of course also be a great patriot, prepared to subvert all personal ambition should such conflict with the welfare of those he represents and of his country but I suggest that although his self-interest may not be systematic it will surely be the foundation of his morality.

This morality must be under great stress when one considers that a seat in Parliament can mean the first rungs on the ladders to the Board Rooms of the City or the Corridors of Power in Whitehall. In this respect the aspirant to Westminster should be warned that excessive ambition can not only obscure his rational thinking but expose him to the nefarious ambitions of the artists of flattery, blandishment and promise of high office; the ego is inflated to bursting point, so often to develop a great and blinding conceit.

I cannot resist the temptation to make a few observations about World War 2 because I believe that conflict to have been planned by those agencies which were responsible for the Versailles Treaty after World War 1;

by
Hon. O. G. ALLANSON-WINN

those individuals were not the political representatives of the governments of the Allies but the agents of the only beneficiaries of the war, those who financed it – and those people were not interested in Democracy except as a means to an end, political power through finance.

The same most undemocratic exercises were the outcome of both wars, blatant abuse of what I suppose might be called natural law, the territorial imperative, resulting in probably the greatest human migration in history, when something like twelve million Germans were driven West, bereft of all they possessed. This most inhuman action had been agreed by the Democratic leaders of the USA and Britain.

After World War 2 Winston Churchill declared we had killed the wrong pig. I must ask why we have not been told how this had not been discovered during the war and also we have not been told which was the right pig. These interesting questions may be answerable when certain of the Churchill files on Anglo-German relations are declassified but for that to happen we will have to wait until the turn of this century.

GERMAN DEAD AT STALINGRAD
Why should Germany now fight to defend the West?

Whilst I am on the subject of pig-killing in World War 2, it might be of interest to democratic Britishers to know that, in defence of the West against Communist Russia, something like 800,000 volunteers from countries as far removed as Estonia and Spain had joined the Legionary forces on the Eastern front in support of the Germans and that many, when returned as prisoners to their mostly democratic homelands, were summarily executed.

What I find quite astounding in these days of the so-called Communist threat to the West is that so many British people expect the Germans to help in the defence of what remains of Europe should the necessity arise. It seems incredible to me that a people which left 300,000 soldiers in Stalingrad and about 135,000 civilians under the rubble which was once Dresden, should be expected to repeat the sacrifice in defence of their original enemies, International Finance.

WALL STREET/KREMLIN AXIS

A fact which is finding great difficulty penetrating the case-hardened prejudices established by persistent lies and half-truths of the Court Historians is that there has never been any animosity between certain western financiers, headed up in Wall Street, and their agents and opposite numbers in the Kremlin ever since the financial take-over of Russia after World War 1. This observation is supported by the fact that the USA left enormous supplies of arms and other equipment in Russia after World War 2, and when America pulled out of Vietnam something like 6 billion dollars worth of military hardware, naval equipment and installations was left as a gift to the Communists at the expense of the Democratic tax-payers of America.

So I find it difficult to quarrel with the late Duke of Northumberland's contention in his writing to the National Review in 1931 that Democracy could have been planned as a stage from Monarchical Nationalism to Finance Internationalism;

Contd. on next page

DEMOCRACY: THE DYING EMBERS

(Contd. from prev. page)

finally to establish a world finance Imperium.

I have been asked on many occasions if Democracy could not be made to work in the interests of Demos as a truly patriotic viable system. This brings us to a very interesting observation. This century we have seen Spain, Italy and Germany setting up dictators for varying periods but, whether through war, revolution or financial wangle, the Democratic system of government has returned in a short time, resulting in economic strife and subservience to a financial *elite.*

Empires and civilisations, probably since that of the Indus valley, have all been the victims of the human parasites who, unable to control their desires for gain and power, destroy the very fabric of the societies they infest.

An interesting anomaly was the case of the Byzantine civilisation, which seems to support my observation because for most of its existence the parasites were not permitted to hold any senior office either in administration or finance.

I am fascinated by the thought that the closer to the Zenith of their power the more difficult it probably becomes for the Czars of what is sometimes termed Usurocracy, should they wish, to slow their mad rush to self-destruction, which must come before the final curtain. I believe parasitic compulsion to be similar to that of the alcoholic except that the latter, having reached an all time low, has a chance of recovery whereas the compulsive human parasite knows no Nadir until there are no more bodies to infest; by which time the civilisation has collapsed and he dies like a gilded moth in the flames of his burning ego; unfortunately his successors in a future generation always emerge to exploit the societies after each renaissance.

TRAGEDY OF CIVILISATION

When considering Democracy's final role in the tragedy of this civilisation, we still have to witness quite a few flames bursting out of its embers as small national movements fight for survival.

Whenever it has been my misfortune to have been involved in a Democratic election three types of eligible voters have fascinated me; one calls himself a 'moderate' and seems to think moderation has some political hope against existing extreme world forces; or is it more probable that he is fearful to join a battle which might require his tiresome involvement? Another chap contends Politics to be a dirty game so will not become involved; whilst agreeing with him I have to point out that the Politics of the West these days is a matter of National and Racial survival.

This brings me to the third type of eligible voters who comprise the great majority; they actually believe what they read, hear and view in the information media. Someone claimed truth to be the first casualty in war; I would like to suggest that she is a permanent invalid in peacetime. Should any of your readers doubt the power of the media in Democratic societies, they should read *The Opinion Makers,* by Ivor Benson, who not only had vast experience in journalism but must be one of the top few researchers of international affairs.

All patriots should read

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WILL BRITISH WAKE UP?

(Contd. from page 4)

ever today: that great political change, whether for better or for worse, is made by small minorities who understand and who are able to utilise the mechanics of political power.

Let us not forget that the sloppiness and inertia of the mass has never been regarded by our enemies as a barrier to their political success; those enemies have simply worked **with** that sloppiness and inertia rather than against it; they have turned it into an asset rather than a hindrance.

First in our enemies' scale of priorities has come the recruitment, mobilisation and organisation of a politically activated and determined minority. Then has come the acquisition of the vital amenities for communicating with the people on a wider plane and directing them to these enemies' desired purpose. With these amenities have come amenities equally important, i.e. those necessary to sustain our enemies in permanent political business, independently of any transitory ups and downs at the polling booths.

Not before this vital infra-structure has been built have our enemies battered their heads against the stone walls of mass inertia and ignorance, hoping for political success through some great popular 'awakening' to the magnificence of their message, thereby causing the walls to crumble and the shafts of enlightenment to pour in. The walls have been left as they are, as was the Maginot Line, and they have been circumvented by intelligent strategy and tactics which has penetrated the nerve centres of the victim's defence.

MASSES FOLLOW THE STRONG

Ultimately, the masses, however great their simmering discontent and however obvious the failure of those leaders in whom they have entrusted their affairs in the past, will only follow leaders and parties that are able to give the impression that they are established and strong; they will not follow anyone who, whatever the soundness or goodness of their message, clearly is lacking in this basic attribute. A St. Paul or a John the Baptist may orate in the market place; unless he has behind him the vital battalions of power, wealth, largeness and organisation, he will be despised and rejected.

And those vital battalions are acquired only by years of work by active minorities allied to a systematic plan of development which is pursued undeviatingly as well as intelligently and which exploits all the apparatus of political power appropriate to the age.

The British people in this day and age will not 'wake up'; but they can within certain limits "be woken up" by whomever has in his possession an alarm clock powerful enough for the purpose. And then when woken up they can, barring only a tiny minority of them that is incurably biologically degenerate, be restored to their former standards.

Our task at the moment lies in the construction of that alarm clock, i.e. the vital apparatus of organisation, money and communicative resources to be effective in modern political terms. The task **can** be accomplished, but it can only be accomplished by a drastic readjustment on the part of many of us of their sights, their targets, their range and their timescales.

We can have no use for the merchants of panic, who stipulate that there must be a mass awakening of the people within such-and-such a number of years or else all is lost – either through expresso-style massed racial mongrelisation, a Soviet invasion or some other fantastic creation of a paranoid mind. If we allow such folk to dictate our strategy and tactics, we will certainly be doomed to continue bashing our heads on stone walls.

But this does not mean that we should listen to the advocates of complacency, who aver that as long as we have God and truth on our side all will come right for us in the end, irrespective of what we ourselves do and the energy and sense of urgency with which we do it.

We have a task to accomplish in as quick a time as it is possible to accomplish it, and if we do not accomplish it in the time hoped for we must simply go on working at it until it is accomplished – always being prepared to be flexible in our tactics, sometimes even reviewing parts of our strategy, but above all never losing our heads.

This is the way our enemy thinks, and he has so far won all the previous rounds. If we learn from this, we can eventually beat him.

My disillusionment with NF

by CHARLES HANSON

WHAT IS A NATIONALIST? This is a question I have on many occasions attempted to analyse when viewing the Nationalist movement in this country.

My simple definition would be that of a person representing, maintaining and pursuing all that is best in the British heritage, culture and values, and above all serving the interests of the British people.

I have to reject therefore any individual or party which debases those qualities with homosexual and deviant behaviour. Deviation, particularly when we refer to it in the moral context, has to be rejected by all sincere and committed Nationalists. Deviation is not progressive but a backward slant to the immoral jungle in which we find our country being engulfed.

In an age of degeneracy, upholding decency becomes a patriotic revolutionary act. Therefore there should exist no place within a committed revolutionary Nationalist party for those who defile the very flag under which they march forward.

It has been suggested to me that people do not join a particular Nationalist party because of the individual behaviour of other members but do so because they have firm beliefs and convictions in what that party represents. That has to be rejected. A party standing on its laurels has no room for compromises. One cannot give commitment to a party that rejects homosexual and deviant behaviour whilst allowing it to go unchecked within the ranks of the party. One compromise leads to another and such a party cannot claim to be that committed to its convictions. One can compare this situation with one who joins the so-called Gay Rights movement and makes a stand against homosexuality.

HOMOSEXUALITY

What is at stake in Britain today is the survival of our race and the family unit. Homosexuality does not enhance that and is therefore alien to all dedicated white Nationalists.

It appears that many of the youth are more tolerant of this type of behaviour, and this is how the media have conned the modern generation into believing that equal rights exist even including homosexuals and other deviants. Even more conning has taken place in the areas of hedonistic pursuits, such as beer, bingo, soccer and disco. All too often I have seen the youth cultists of the Nationalist movement absent from meetings and debates and it appears that without the prospect of either beer and disco or even a "punch-up" there is no interest. They are more likely to be found pursuing their hedonistic interests in the local pub or disco.

What future has our country where the youth in certain particular Nationalist parties are fed garbage in keeping with their cultist outlook, be it skinhead, punk or homosexual?

Instead of showing youth the way, expanding their knowledge of racial and national politics, instilling in them a sense of pride, loyalty and honour and of our racial interests, the editors of the NF *Bulldog* appear to be more preoccupied with the progress of certain soccer teams and disco records.

CHARLES HANSON joined the National Front after the NF/NNF split and had no part of the quarrels that led to that split. After being an NF member for a year, he left in disgust and became a supporter of the New National Front. We print this article giving his impression of the party he has recently abandoned.

Who cares if Chelsea wins or loses or what is "Top of the Pops"? How is that going to raise the consciousness of white Nationalist youth? Such irrelevant tripe is available in other journals. If the media is to be attacked as being unpatriotic, un-British and offering only escapism and lies, what on earth is *Bulldog* doing subscribing to the same rubbish?

The editors appear to take the view that the white youth of this country are as naive and as academically retarded as is claimed of the immigrant population, and the literacy content of *Bulldog* is more fitting to morons than the leaders of tomorrow.

If the white Nationalist youth are to be acquainted with politics other than the immigrant issue, the onus is on the leaders of today to prepare the way, because in this age of riots and race war, red agitation and multi-national interests, we have to be better than our enemies; we have to be prepared; certainly we have to be convincing, and the youth have to be politically armed to carry the fight forward, because what is at stake is the survival of the British people. There can be no room for apathy; neither is there room for those who misdirect our youth with garbage.

It has been suggested that the reason for *Bulldog's* approach and content is its potential to attract to the NF those who would otherwise not be motivated in the hope that out of the debris can be salvaged the best of future NF personnel. I foresee only middle aged NF members of the future sitting on the football terrace. A few will remain committed but the cultist youth will continue to restrict itself to hating blacks; that is the extent of any political education and the NF has little more to offer than that.

I write as a recent member of the NF – a disillusioned one who after 16 years in the Nationalist fold saw the destructive approach

Contd. on page 20

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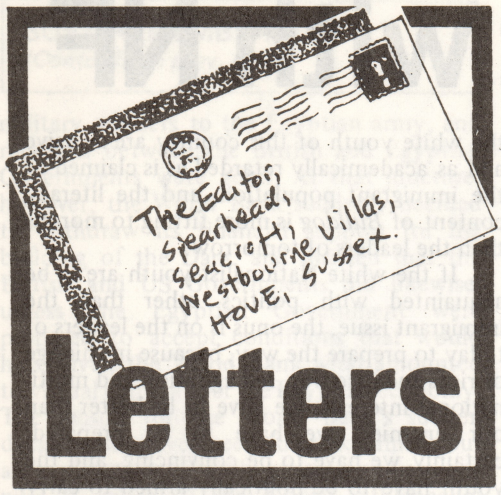

SIR: I refer to Mr. J. Rowley's letter in the October issue concerning Prince Charles, with which I strongly agree. We should not be surprised at the activities of the Heir Apparent. Not only was he influenced by his Great Uncle, Earl Mountbatten, who was dedicated to one-worldism, he received part of his education at a curious place of 'higher learning' in Wales called the 'World Atlantic School'.

Prince Charles is noted for his pro-multi racial views and his love for negroid music. As John Tyndall pointed out in his article, 'Twilight frolics', the institutions of the aristocracies may not be defunct in themselves just because certain aristocrats are decadent, but if one may care to make a comparison with a certain Archduke Ferdinand, one may find an interesting precedent. The Archduke was an ardent multi-racialist and sought the integration of the many races within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was assassinated by one of the ethnic minorities he was always trying to help and on the orders of a secret society comprised very largely of the same minorities.

I am not anti-monarchy or anti-aristocracy but I believe that these institutions must serve the interests of our race, and not its enemies, if they are to justify their existence.

R. W. KNIGHT
Colchester, Essex

SIR: Your correspondents criticising Ralph Perier's excellent article 'How myth enforces God's battalions' (Spearhead October 1981) are typical of people gullible enough to accept the teachings of the alien Judeo-Christianity.

It is urgently necessary that we nationalists in Britain, as members of the White Race, should critically examine the brutal history and swindling policies of Judeo-Christianity's emotional con-game at every opportunity.

In the thousands of years that ghosts, demons and gods have been used to frighten people into submission prior to exploiting and enslaving them, not a single shred of meaningful evidence has been produced to substantiate the claim that such supernatural spooks exist.

Judeo-Christianity is designed to confuse and undermine the White Man's instincts and has for centuries acted as an impervious road block to the formulating of a racial religion for our own survival, expansion and advancement.

In the few glorious years that Adolf Hitler partially freed a section of the White Race from the self-destructive ideas of Judeo-Christianity, such as 'Turn the other cheek' and 'All men are equal', etc., the quality of life made an unprecedented leap forward. It is the tragedy of our time that our fellow White comrades allowed themselves to be misled into destroying the start of a wonderful White society.

It is now abundantly clear that Judeo-Christianity and Communism are similar poisonous brews from the same brewer. Only the packagings differ. Both have been foisted onto us White Europeans by high-pressure propaganda and by the sword.

Let us have more articles of logic like Mr. Perier's masterpiece. Let the racial soul of the White peoples be awakened and its thinking cleansed of the spookery nonsense. Let us through dedication, propaganda and organisation create a world (the only one we know) where the great White Race is allowed to rise to its natural heights.

E. W. CARR
Hagley, Worcs.

SIR: I was recently forwarded details of courses available under the heading 'Keele University courses for adults 1981-82' by that well known seat of learning. The following are some of the names of the lecturers selected for the courses and comprise more than 50 per-cent of the total:-

Levitt, Goldman, Zacune, Noszlopy, de Figueiredo, Lejeune, Seifert, Krell, Gomme, Fishman, Procek, Silk, Treuhers, Longmann.

Several of the above are noted for their lectures on politics and, believe it or not, 'social studies'. Is it possible that a similar percentage of lecturers with such exotic names can be found in our other universities and colleges?

J. GREEN
Crewe, Ches.

SIR: While watching a recent television programme attended by 100 young unemployed, I was rather intrigued by the way they were seated. For some reason the Blacks were all grouped together and not mixed with the audience as a whole.

Perhaps the director was some kind of 'racist' bully who forced these Blacks to be humiliated in such a way but I think not. The fact is that natural racial affinity draws one to one's own kind – Black to Black and White to White. This is something that multi-racialists will not admit because to do so would be to acknowledge the fallacy of their belief.

D. P. BALL
Grimsby, S. Humberside

SIR: What is urgently needed for nationalism to get to power is to have one main party. The time has come for British nationalists to **unite** – before it is too late.

A. COLLINS
London N. 16

SIR: I saw the NF Remembrance Day march on November 8th. There were no more than about 500 present. They did not march with discipline – in fact many of them looked like a rabble.

Some members had no ties – at least Mr. Foot had a tie.

It was sad to see the NF on November 8th.

A. OAKENFULL
London S. E. 19

SIR: I really was impressed by your October Spearhead. Everything about it seemed to be right. The cover told a better story than a thousand paragraphs could.

The comments about Speer, in my opinion, were right on the button.

The Perier article was extremely informative, particularly so in regard to Guernica.

Keep up the intensity!

WILMOT ROBERTSON
Florida, U. S. A.

SIR: Don't ever let your aides put their muck through my letterbox again and I speak for thousands of others who consider it an affront.

If our country is in peril as it says on your muck sheet it is because of people like you.

Get it into your thick heads that every country is multiracial now and the problem is to live together in peace and understanding.

As you masquerade under the Union Jack it is time you and a lot of others realised that you dont live in England, USA, China or where ever.

There are no boundaries on this earth except the ones drawn by men on maps.

You and all mankind live on planet earth.

Clear your mind of all this nationalistic nonsense and start being a man of the world.

An ugly world war was fought out to rid the earth of people with ideas like yours.

NAME AND ADDRESS OMITTED

This article is reproduced from the August, 1981, issue of the Australian monthly publication INTELLIGENCE SURVEY. Jeremy Lee is the Deputy National Director of The Australian League of Rights and National Secretary of the League's specialist division, The Institute for Economic Democracy. We are obliged for the drawing of the article to our attention to ON TARGET, 26 Meadow Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6TD.

WHAT'S BEHIND THE BRANDT REPORT?

by JEREMY LEE

CHURCH LEADERS and organisations round the world have recently been under pressure to endorse the Brandt Commission Report. It is being sold to Christians as a way of helping deprived people in the Third World.

Naturally enough, Christians should be concerned at starvation and poverty in underdeveloped nations. But they should also recall the old scriptural injunction to 'prove all things'. Some diabolical schemes are being sold under the labels of peace, love and charity. The Brandt Report is one of them.

Considerable evidence has accumulated in the past few years on the nature and objectives of a number of semi-secret organisations, including the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, the Bilderberger Organisation, and the Club of Rome. Each of these, it has been shown, has the objective of establishing a world government along humanistic socialist lines.

Strangely, each of these bodies, while aiming at international socialism, is dominated by international bankers and multi-national executives. The eminent American historian, Professor Carroll Quigley, in his book *Tragedy and Hope*, spells out the aims of these powerful men as

> " . . . Nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. The system . . . to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences."

Club of Rome Report

The Brandt Report, published in 1980, is startlingly similar to a report commissioned by the Club of Rome, and first published in Great Britain in 1977, called "Reshaping the International Order" (RIO).

This lengthy and detailed report, covering all aspects of international government through the United Nations, contained a few clear indicators:

> " . . . Some types of decisions – those with global consequences – must be taken by international fora representing the world's population. The international order must be organised accordingly. This implies a voluntary surrender of national sovereignty as conceived today . . ." (p.82).

> " . . . Many in the RIO group believe that this equitable social order could best be described as humanistic socialism . . ." (p.63).

Only one member of the Club of Rome commission dissented from the findings and conclusions. His comments are significant:

> " . . . I cannot agree with those value judgements which come near to egalitarianism. I cannot blame the Western industrialised countries for the severe inequalities in the world in the way suggested in this report. Nor can I agree with a far-reaching substitution of market forces by a global planning and management system."

He was Mr. Helmut Hesse.

Willy Brandt's Commission

With this in mind, the formation and staffing of the Brandt Commission is significant. Willy Brandt himself, former West German Chancellor, is an active member of the Socialist International, and was forced to resign from office over the 'Gunther Guillaume affair' – the disclosure that Brandt had knowingly allowed a Soviet agent to continue as a member of his Cabinet. His Commission of 17 members included 7 bankers! Amongst members of the Commission were Katherine Graham, publisher of the *Washington Post* and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR); Peter G. Petersen, Chairman, Lehmann Bros., Kuhn Loeb, and a Trilateralist; and Edward Heath, former British Prime Minister, Director of the bankers Brown Shipley & Co. and a Bilderberger.

In addition, three *ex officio* members were co-opted. These included Jan Pronk, a Government Minister from the Netherlands who had financed the earlier Club of Rome commission; and Dragoslav Avramovic, a communist from Yugoslavia who had worked for the World Bank. The latter was appointed Director of the Secretariat, arranging administration and programming for the Brandt Commission.

Eminent Persons

Once the Brandt Commission had been established, and a Secretariat formed, a list of "Eminent Persons" was drawn up to present evidence on which the final report was to be based.

This list included 25 persons, including the following: Guida Carli, Italian banker and Trilateralist; Harlan Cleveland, member of both the CFT and the Trilateralists; Mahbub al Haq, a member of the former Club of Rome Commission; Henry Kissinger, former US Secretary of State, and a member of both the CFR and the Bilderbergers; Donald McDonald, former Canadian Minister of Finance, and a member of both the Bilderbergers and the Trilateralists; Maurice Strong, former chairman of Petro-Canada, and a member of the Trilateralists; Inga Thorssen, a member of the former Club of Rome Commission; Jan Tinbergen, who was the Co-ordinator of the Club of Rome Commission Report; Barbara Ward, a veteran of the Fabian Society; and Takeshi Watanabe, Japanese Chairman of the Trilateral Commission.

Inevitable Conclusions

With such a formation and background, it is hardly surprising that the Brandt Commission Report is mere repetition – with only a few minor variations – of the Club of Rome report on "Reshaping the International Order" of three years previously. It has been clothed in shiny new robes of international respectability. But behind all the blurb is the same old monotonously repetitious plea for world government, first formulated by Marx and Lenin, and trotted out with dogged persistence ever since.

It demands a World Central Bank; international control of a new reserve currency, built out of SDR's; world control of production and distribution of foodstuffs, fibres and minerals; the introduction of an international income tax as an aid mechanism for the Third World – all making up the 'humanistic socialism' described more plainly by the Club of Rome.

The Brandt Commission shows quite clearly the nexus between the international banking and financial institutions and the communist world. But – incredibly – it is being taken up by Christian churches as a genuine programme of aid and charity. The main force for this is the World Council of Churches. The appendix to the Brandt Report notes that Herr Willy Brandt

> "met the late Pope Paul VI as well as the Rev. Potter from the World Council of Churches and was encouraged by their sympathy and support as well as by similar convictions shared by other world religious leaders . . ."

In reality, however, the Brandt Report is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Early editions of Foundations of the 19th Century, H. S. Chamberlain's vital two-volume work. £40 post-free. SAE for full list of rare books to The Advertiser, c/o Devlon, Ilsington, Newton Abbot, Devon.

NNF marches in support of fishermen

NNF march column proceeds through Grimsby

THE NEW NATIONAL FRONT marched in support of Britain's betrayed and neglected fishermen on October 30th. The venue was the old fishing port of Grimsby and the march made a big and favourable local impact.

The march was a Northern regional activity and was attended entirely by Northern members apart from a dozen-strong detachment of STAG members from London. About 130-140 marchers took part, including NNF Leader John Tyndall.

The local police showed admirable co-operation in arranging for the march a most favourable route, which took the marchers through one of the town's busiest shopping centres. All in all, thousands of shoppers saw the New NF and received its message.

There was no organised opposition to the march, as most of the local left-wing activists had gone to a Labour Party meeting in nearby Scunthorpe. As a result, the march proceeded and ended entirely peacefully, with the only reactions of the local townsfolk being ones of support — thus proving once again that nationalist marches do not themselves either provoke or cause trouble; trouble is only caused when it is organised by the party's opponents.

The march ended in a rally addressed by John Tyndall and the Grimsby Organiser Jack Noble, who had put in a great deal of work to promote and organise the march.

Mr. Tyndall called in his speech for the re-establishment of a 200-mile limit around Britain's shores, to be guarded by the Royal Navy against the encroachment of foreign fishing vessels. He also demanded Britain's withdrawal from the Common Market and the rejection of its ridiculous rules that had destroyed our once great fishing industry.

OLD N.F. GAINS A CONVERT

Over the past year there has been a regular flow of former members of the old National Front crossing over and joining the New National Front. Many hundreds have come over just in the last few months.

At the same time we have not, up to now, known of one single case of a New NF member going back to the old Front.

At last, however, the old NF has made a breakthrough — it has won one convert from the New NF. Last month a Mr. Andrew McKay of Tonbridge, Kent, wrote and told us that he was leaving us and joining the old Front. As an indication of what is now attracting people to the old NF, we reproduce here part of Mr. McKay's letter:-

"...We must put all our energies into building a National Front basically Socialist policies of Wellfare and Worker control of their lives...I feel that this cannot be achieved...by the New National Front."

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Sheffield

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE region of the New National Front will be organising a meeting in Sheffield at a date sometime in the first half of December with a view to instituting a Sheffield group of the NNF. Party Chairman John Tyndall will be present to speak at the meeting.

Any nationalists living in the Sheffield area who wish to attend the meeting should ring 0273 777540 for further details.

BRADFORD COMES OVER

A BRADFORD GROUP of the New National Front was set up at a meeting in the city at the end of October. We are informed that the group has the support of the majority of the still active members of the old NF in Bradford, including the Organiser Mr. Stewart Collins.

Credit is due to the officials of the Leeds Branch of the New NF for the work done to institute the new group, which will work in close collaboration with the larger Leeds unit to promote the NNF in W. Yorks.

WIN A T.V. SET!

Greenwich Branch of the New National Front will be holding a Christmas raffle on Wednesday, December 9th. There are only 100 tickets, which have been especially printed for this raffle.

The winner's prize is a brand new, fully guaranteed 12-inch B plus W mains portable TV set. This set is ideal for use as a second TV in the home. It has excellent reception and a conversion lead for 12 volt car use and an earplug supplied for private listening.

Tickets for the raffle are £1 each and can be obtained from Greenwich Branch Organiser Terry Fitzgerald, 3 Collyer House, Hurst Place Estate, Woolwich Road, London SE2 0AJ.

New recording— just out!

Just in time for Xmas, NNF Recordings have another cassette recording, entitled:—

VOICES OF NATIONALISM

On side 1 of this recording you can hear selections from the speeches at the NNF rally in London on September 5th 1981 on the theme 'Whites unite or go under!'. The speakers include Capt. Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker, Derek Merry and guest speaker Ray Hill. The recording features a large part of the closing speech of the rally by NNF Leader John Tyndall.

On side 2 there is a talk entitled 'The coming British Revolution' by John Tyndall. In this talk Mr. Tyndall exposes the hypocrisy and incompetence of the political system which masquerades under the name of 'democracy' and outlines the vital political changes needed for Britain's national recovery.

This new tape costs £3 plus 15p for postage and is an ideal Xmas present to buy friends whom you are trying to convert to the nationalist cause.

TYNDALL SPEAKS

Also available from our library is the recording 'Tyndall speaks', which consists of a talk by John Tyndall on each side and also costs £3 plus 15p postage. The two talks are:—

(1) **OUR ANGLO-SAXON HERITAGE.** In this talk Tyndall speaks of the world-wide dispersion of the British peoples and their present lack of unity in the face of a common threat to their survival. He stipulates what the Anglo-Saxons must do to recover their once pre-eminent position.

(2) **BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS.** In this talk Tyndall attacks the policies that have made 2 million unemployed and outlines the nationalist solution put forward by the New National Front.

Apply to: NNF Recordings, Box 115, Hove, Sussex BN3 3SB.

SUCCESSFUL NORTHERN MEETINGS

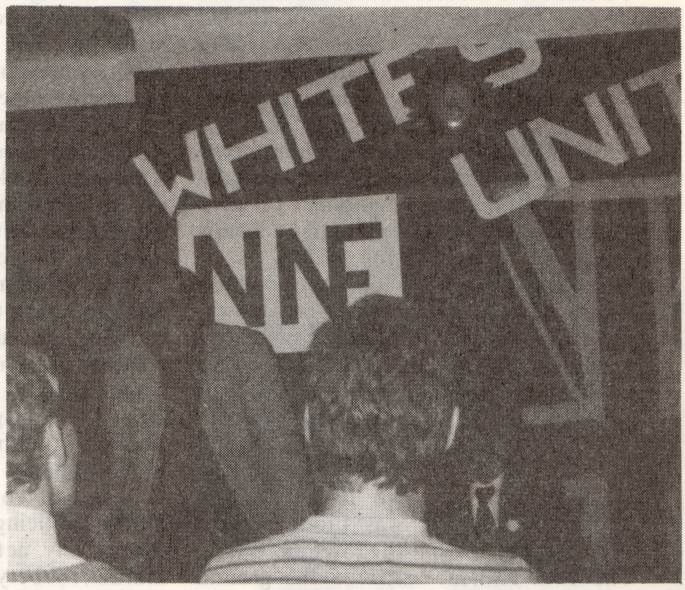
NEW NATIONAL FRONT Leader John Tyndall, accompanied by his wife Valerie, undertook a short and closely packed tour of the North of England at the end of October and the beginning of November. Apart from attending the Northern regional march in Grimsby, Mr. Tyndall spoke at two well attended meetings in Liverpool and Gateshead and between times conferred with Northern officials of the party.

At the Liverpool meeting on October 30th some 70 people were present, mostly from the nearby Merseyside area. As well as Mr. Tyndall, John Green, Bill Clarkson and Stephen Farrell addressed the meeting. Mr. Tyndall in his speech devoted much attention to the Toxteth riots and the need for the White people to unite and organise their own defence.

The audience included a number of nationalists who had previously supported other groups. A good many of these are now coming over to the New NF as a result of the meeting. The New NF has now become easily the strongest group on Merseyside.

The meeting in Gateshead on November 1st was attended by an audience of about 40. These included members of the NF 'Constitutional Movement' and British Movement. A number announced their intention to join the New NF after Mr. Tyndall's speech.

The meeting was well organised by the Gateshead NNF and raised over £70.



Liverpool: Bill Clarkson addresses meeting

SPEARHEAD FUND

Spearhead, in this difficult period for British Nationalism, has only been kept alive by the loyalty of its most steadfast readers and by the generosity of particular supporters who have made sacrifices from out of their own pockets to help us continue in print.

Many former readers have felt unable to renew their subscriptions because of unemployment and the consequent need for financial economies. We have also had to sustain considerable losses in bulk sales as a result of the present division among British Nationalist groups.

These factors have made us all the more dependent upon the donations we can obtain from our small circle of committed loyalists. We can only ask that those in this circle maintain their contributions in the coming months and that others who have not previously donated beyond paying the bare price of their copies now try to do so. This is essential if we are to continue in publication.

We remind all those making financial donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to save the time of our office staff and economise on postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation that their donation has been received, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with the donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead*, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

by JOHN WORRALL

On Friday night in Lozells, 79-year-old Walter Murray fell from his bedroom window after grappling with two masked raiders who robbed him of £100.

This is all the attack on Walter Murray got in the media – a tiny snippet in the local newspaper – with no mention of the race of the attackers.

IT IS obviously just a sign of the times that the robbery and near murder of a 79-year-old man in his own home by immigrants now warrants a mere 7 lines in a local newspaper and virtually no response from local police or the local council.

To elaborate further on this statement it is necessary to relate exactly what happened on the night of Friday, 25th September (note that it took the *Birmingham Mail* 5 days even to report the incident) to Mr. Walter Murray, a 79-year-old man who has been unwell for some years and whose home in Handsworth, Birmingham, has gradually become surrounded by neighbours of alien races over the last few years, until he is now the only White resident in the street.

At around 10 p.m., while upstairs in his bathroom, Walter heard a noise from downstairs and thought that there was a possibility of intruders in the garden. Being a somewhat independent and brave person (a British trait now sadly lacking in many much younger than he), he took up a walking stick and proceeded to the top of the stairs, where he came face to face with two burly Jamaican youths, one of whom was brandishing a carving knife stolen from the kitchen.

The two pushed Walter to the ground and, although he put up a good fight, a 79-year-old invalid is no match for two Jamaicans in their late teens with a carving knife. This knife was held to Walter's throat and he was told he would be killed if he did not tell the intruders where his money was kept. At this stage Walter had every reason to believe that this threat would be carried out and so he told them the whereabouts of the cash which was kept in the house (about £100). This they took and proceeded to loot and ransack the rest of the house looking for more.

As they looked, they dragged their victim from room to room, constantly threatening to kill him until, as soon as he saw an opportunity, Walter (who was then absolutely terrified) leapt through a bedroom window, landing on his back in the garden after sliding helplessly across the roofing tiles of the porch below the bedroom which broke his fall. He then crawled into the street, where he was found unconscious by passers by some time later.

The victim of this violent robbery has fortunately 'lived to tell the tale', albeit with a damaged back and severe cuts and bruises, not to mention the shock from this terrible experience. When he was well enough to speak to the police they treated the incident as "just another minor robbery" and virtually admitted that there was no chance of ever catching the culprits (obviously this sort of incident is common place in Handsworth where there is a majority immigrant population). No fingerprints have been taken in the house and nothing more has been seen of the local police since.

This of course is the area where 'community policing' was founded, so we cannot expect any action over a mere 'attempted murder/robbery – and possession of offensive weapon' case where the culprits happen to be Black. After all the crime was no doubt due to their deprived background and lack of regular employment, was it not?

As for the Birmingham City Council, who own the old property where Walter Murray is having to end his days among aliens, they have still to replace the door, which was smashed into fragments by the intruders when they entered the house. And so three weeks after this incident the 79-year-old victim is slowly recovering upstairs in his bedroom, while downstairs the broken down door acts as an invitation for a repeat performance and police inaction allows the perpetrators of this evil deed to roam free.

Much of this account is the victim's own – he has been a family friend for many years.

MY DISILLUSIONMENT WITH THE N.F.

(Contd. from page 15)

of the party under its present leadership.

As a member of the NF I was able to make observations on the merits of *Bulldog* after my wife appeared as the so-called 'Bird of the Month' in September 1981. Not only is she not a member of the NF and never has been but the reason for the inclusion of her photograph was due to her physical attributes not because of any credible Nationalistic pursuits. She shares my sentiments on the immigration issue and law and order. She is perceptive enough to see that the present NF is too crude and politically naive and would never consider joining – this from someone who has limited knowledge and interest in politics but who I consider a true patriot.

The caption relating to her taste for classical music was left out perhaps because that is not conducive to NF youth pursuits.

To all dedicated patriots I would say this: there is now a need for a reappraisal of your commitments, for you to examine yourselves and totally and unconditionally to reject all that which is alien and unproductive to the maintenance and survival of our heritage, culture, race and country and to oppose those masquerading as British Nationalists who in the long term are likely to prove more of an asset to our enemies than to the British Race.

Find out about the New National Front

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 115
HOVE
E. SUSSEX BN3 3SB
(Tel. 0273 777540)

Name.....

Address.....

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